

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

(87a)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 3rd April, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and messages to the Government Labour Bureau between the Department and all persons referring to the labour strike at Valleyfield, in Beauharnois County, Province of Quebec, during the month of November last; also, copies of all letters, telegrams and messages exchanged between the Militia Department and the Municipal Authorities at Valleyfield or any Justices of the Peace, the Military Authorities at Montreal, or any other persons relating to the said strike, and the calling out or payment of the troops in connection therewith; also, a statement showing expenses incurred by the Dominion Government in reference to said strike.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6,

ST. JOHNS, QUE., March 23, 1901.

From D. O. C. No. 6 to

Adjutant General, Ottawa.

I have the honour to report for the information of the Major General commanding, the facts connected with the riot at Valleyfield, and to inclose herewith documents in connection with same, statements and accounts of expenses incurred thereby with request that money be paid out of the consolidated fund.

I. On the morning of October 25, whilst Acting D.O.C., M.D. 5, at Montreal, a request in accordance with the Militia Act, Exhibit 'A,' was received at the brigade office, asking for a despatch of two companies of Militia at once, to suppress a riot at Valleyfield, in connection with the Montreal Cotton Mills Company.

I immediately communicated with Lt.-Col. E. B. Ibbotson, commanding 5th Royal Scots, and in consequence a detachment of the 5th Royal Scots under his command left Montreal for Valleyfield by a Grand Trunk Railway special, early in the day. Lt.-Col. Ibbotson's report herewith, Exhibit 'B,' gives a full detail from the moment he left Montreal and whilst in command at Valleyfield, until my arrival there on the evening of the following day, October 26.

At 9 p.m. the same evening, i.e., October 25, not having heard anything further from Valleyfield, I proceeded to St. Johns, for the purpose of seeing the O.C. No. 3 Regt. Depot, to find out how many available men could be got in case of necessity.

II. At 10 p.m. on arrival at the barracks, St. Johns, Lt.-Col. Labelle, commanding the 65th regiment, Montreal, called me by telephone and stated that he had just received a message from Lt.-Col. Ibbotson, in command at Valleyfield, that a serious disturbance had just taken place, and that several of his men had been seriously wounded, and that he required 200 troops more; Col. Labelle informed me at that

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moment that there was that number available at the drill hall. I instructed him to arrange for the necessary accommodation and to despatch that number at once.

A full report from Lt.-Col. Labelle, Exhibit 'C,' herewith, gives all the necessary details of his action on that occasion.

As regards the idea of utilizing the men of No. 3 Regimental *Depôt*, the number available was so few that it was not entertained.

III. On the morning of October 26, having returned to Montreal by an early train, Lt.-Col. Ibbotson reported to me by telephone the arrival of the 2nd detachment of militia, that the state of things at Valleyfield was rather excited, that the number of troops at his disposal was hardly sufficient to guard the immense property of the Montreal Cotton Mills Company, and asked whether a detachment of cavalry could not be sent at once as he needed some for patrolling around, which duty with mounted men would be more efficient than infantry. In consequence a detachment of cavalry D.Y. R.C.H. left Montreal by special train early in the afternoon, and I decided to proceed to Valleyfield on the same train.

IV. On my arrival at Valleyfield, I met the Mayor, Mr. Langevin, in company with some of the Montreal Cotton Mills authorities: Lt.-Colonel Ibbotson having reported to me the happenings since his arrival, the day previous, and acquainting myself with the area of property that had to be protected, necessitating guard of numerous sentries, the number of troops already at Valleyfield was found to be hardly sufficient, a further request from the mayor corroborating the above. Exhibit "D" is herewith enclosed.

It was suggested to me that the presence of some French speaking troops would perhaps have a good effect upon the rioters, the majority of whom were apparently French. I immediately placed myself in communication with Lt.-Col. Labelle, commanding the 65th regiment, Montreal, and requested a detachment from his corps of about 100. This detachment, under his command, arrived at Valleyfield on the same evening.

V. On the afternoon of the 26th October, I received a communication signed by a few councillors of Valleyfield, "Exhibit E," requesting the withdrawal of the force, stating that peace and order was now restored: and the presence of troops was no longer a necessity; seeing that the excitement continued the same and threats were freely made of a further attack the same night, I had to decline complying with this request. A copy of my reply, "Exhibit F," is also inclosed.

During the same afternoon, I was informed that these gentlemen were holding a meeting in the Town Hall; having expressed a desire to interview them on the matter, this was permitted, and in company with Lt.-Colonel Ibbotson, Major Stewart, R.O., and Lieut. Simpson, 6th Hussars, I proceeded there. A Mr. Papineau at the meeting, who appeared to be very familiar with what was going on, on the side of the rioters, informed me that he would guarantee there would be no trouble on that night if I would withdraw patrols and confine sentries to the immediate outside of the Montreal Cotton Mills Company's property; I consented to this arrangement and instructions were given accordingly.

I beg to state that with the exception of occasional stones being thrown at the sentries during the night, there was no attack by the mob.

VI. On the 27th October, seeing no change in the attitude of the rioters, but things not getting any worse, I returned home a detachment of about 150. Things went on smoothly, and on the 30th October I received a letter from Mayor Langevin, "Exhibit G," informing me that the employees of the Montreal Cotton Mills Company had returned to their work, and that peace had been restored, and asking for the withdrawal of troops. I immediately gave instructions to that effect, and all were withdrawn with the exception of the cavalry, which remained till the 31st, owing to being unable to provide necessary transport for them. "Exhibit H."

VII. A statement showing detail of troops, which is practically speaking a "parade state, appears herewith, "Exhibit I."

VIII. In conclusion of the above report, it will be observed that the number of officers present appears to be extraordinary in proportion to the rank and file, but the

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despatch of troops had to be done promptly and the detail of troops must be dealt with more as a detachment of several corps, than as a single unit.

In these times of war excitement, the zeal and the anxiety to turn out for active service were the reasons for the number of officers who appeared on the scene.

On my arrival at Valleyfield, I noticed this proportion and kept them until the 27th, when several were returned home with the detachment, keeping the rest with the troops: a number equivalent to an eight company battalion.

IX. I beg specially to point out the intelligent conduct of Lt.-Colonel Ibbotson in handling the first detachment on the night of the attack, though several of his men were severely injured by the mob, he stood it without ordering the firing, in which case several lives would have been lost, and matters complicated in a very serious way.

The troops in general behaved in an excellent manner.

The Montreal Cotton Mills Company furnished the necessary shelter accommodation, both for the officers and men, and there were only words of praise from all the troops for the way in which they were treated by the above company.

A. ROY, Lieut.-Colonel,
D-O.C., M.D. No. 6.

EXHIBIT 'A.'

VALLEYFIELD, P. Q., October 24, 1900.

COLONEL ROY,
District Officer Commanding,
Montreal District.

[Whereas the outside work of the Montreal Cotton Company has been stopped by strikers intimidating the help, and whereas the said outside work cannot be carried on by reason of the intimidation of the said strikers, and whereas the said strikers now threaten to prevent any coal being brought to the boilers, and take other action to close down the mills of the company, and thereby throw out of employment about three thousand hands, and whereas the police of the town of Valleyfield have not been able to prevent the said intimidation that has occurred, and will not be able to prevent the intimidation which is threatened, and will not be able to prevent the mills of the said Company being closed by the strikers or to preserve order in the said town of Valleyfield,

Therefore, we, the undersigned, hereby, under the authority of the Mill Act of Canada, make request that two companies of the Victoria Rifles of Montreal be brought to Valleyfield and commanded to maintain the peace and order, and arrest any and all persons who may commit any breach of the peace.]

W. LANGEVIN, Mayor of the Town of Valleyfield, Q.
URGEL ST. ONGE, J.P.,
ALEX. BARRETTE, J.P.

EXHIBIT 'B.'

MONTREAL, November 30, 1900.

To Col. Roy, D. O. C.
From O. C. R. S. of C.
No. 5. M. D.

I have the honour to submit herewith a report of duty performed in Valleyfield in compliance with your order dated October 25th, 1900, and received by me at 10.15 o'clock a. m., on that date, copy of same herewith attached.

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I proceeded to the above named place by special train, leaving Bonaventure station at 2.30 p.m., with 105 of all ranks, arriving about 4. p.m. The special train conveying us was run in to the property of the company and shown on blue print, also attached, as Canada Atlantic Siding. I took with me 40 rounds of ball ammunition per rifle, and took the precaution to distribute 10 of same to each non-commissioned officer and private on board the train.

On reaching Valleyfield, we were met by the chief magistrate of the town, he being one of those who had signed the requisition calling us to duty, a director of the Montreal Cotton Company, as also the manager, and several heads of the above company also meeting us. I was informed of the nature of the trouble to be dealt with and from the chief magistrate's opinion, there seemed to be quite an excited mob to be dealt with. I was also met on arrival by one Captain Lefebvre, commanding No. 3 Company, 64th Regiment, who informed me that on previous evening an attempt was made to get possession of government rifles and ammunition in his possession, and he requested me to send a detachment and bring same into our quarters. Before doing anything, however, in this matter, or in matter of dispersing the crowd of rioters, I marched my command into the building shown on blue print as Skating Rink and Clubhouse, the same to be used by us while on duty as our headquarters. The men were allowed to remove their great coats, and I then had them formed up, and I addressed them on the nature of the duty which we had been called out to perform, cautioning them against using undue force or violence of any kind in what we were about to undertake, and particularly did I instruct them in the matter of using the ammunition which had been served out to them, and under no consideration were they to load their rifles without my personal order. I then detached a squad of about 30 under command of Captain Miller, to proceed with the above referred to Captain Lefebvre to bring in the rifles and ammunition referred to above which were located at his private residence about a mile away. We then proceeded down Dufferin Road as shown on blue print towards the bridge in column, the crowd at that time occupying the whole of Dufferin Road from the main gate, which is shown on blue print as being next to Empire Mill. I met with no resistance in moving or dispersing the mass, and got them on to the bridge. This was done mostly for the purpose of enabling the mill carters, who had been prevented from carting coal from their coal shed, which is also shown on the blue print, from the previous Monday.

As soon as I had the road clear, I notified the Manager Mr. Lacey, to get his carts to work, and that we would protect him; this they did, and the work went on without interruption until I was notified by the manager that they had carted sufficient.

During this time I found it necessary to keep patrol on Dufferin road, to prevent people from gathering, there being a tendency in that direction, also keeping a strong detachment at end of bridge, holding the mass of the supposed strikers and rioters in that position. We met with no opposition at all, except in the matter of hooting and the like.

It then being about 5.30 in the evening, I ascertained at what hour, and the number of employees would come out of the mill at their closing hour 5.55 p.m., and also if there were any of the above employees who were in sympathy with the strikers. Being informed that about 2,500 people would leave the mill by the main gate above referred to, and that a number of them were possibly in sympathy with the strikers, I thought it advisable to retain as strong a force as possible in that neighbourhood, and instructed the officers commanding the different detachments not to allow any of the employees when they came out to congregate, but to request them to quietly proceed to their respective homes. The crowd remained on the bridge in strong force until after the closing of the mill, being a little noisy, but showing no violence.

The detachment under Captain Miller who proceeded on the duty referred to above, i.e., bringing in rifles and ammunition, experienced some difficulty in reaching our quarters, being surrounded by a mob on their line of march, but eventually reached headquarters in safety.

The crowd on the bridge after the mill had closed down continued to remain there until about 7 o'clock, when they began to disperse and apparently had gone home, when

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I relieved as many of the men as possible who had been doing duty at that point, and also patrolling Dufferin road.

Arrangements had been made for our messing at a place known as the Queen's Hotel, which is situated at the Grand Trunk, or Canada Atlantic station, and which is about three-quarters of a mile from our headquarters. I dispatched the men for supper in four squads, about twenty-five in each, under the command of officers.

Everything was reported quiet by the pickets until a third detachment, about 25 strong, returned from supper under command of Captain Meighen, which was about 8.30 p.m. In passing the bridge at the corner of the mill the mob began throwing stones at the men. The squad turned about, bayonets having been fixed before leaving the hotel, proceeded to charge the mob who broke and fled. The men were then turned about and continued their march to the quarters, but while passing the said street leading to the gate of the mill, and shown as Gault street, were again attacked with heavy stones. Several men were injured at this point. The men charged again and the mob again fled. Quarters were finally reached without further opposition, and the wounded men handed over to Surgeon Major Campbell.

Simultaneously with the above, the pickets that had been patrolling Dufferin road from bridge to our quarters were treated in a similar manner. I was immediately notified of both occurrences and dispatched all my available force, with the exception of the main guard, to their assistance. Several more men had been injured and brought in for medical care.

This state of things went on for some time. Finally, it was reported that the men had to fall back within a stable yard.

I must here state that the hour referred to when the crowd apparently had dispersed, that the mayor left with my consent to proceed to his home, promising to return in at least one hour. This he did not do, nor could I reach him that evening by messenger or telephone communication; in fact, no magistrate was available to render any assistance. The riot continued and we continued to suffer at the hands of the mob for some time when Mr. Papineau, the recorder of the town of Valleyfield reported to me at my headquarters, he having come through a crowd and admitted things were at a very serious juncture.

I requested him to proceed with me to perform the duty of reading the Riot Act, which he hesitated to do for the reason as stated by himself, and which I concurred in, and indeed, felt earlier in the day, that the force at my disposal was not of sufficient strength.

The number of points and the distances to be covered were so numerous and extensive, that I felt that I ought to have a stronger force at my command, and he (Mr. Papineau) assured me that our strength, without resorting to the use of our rifles, would be totally inadequate to effectually disperse the mob, who at that time must have numbered thousands.

While conversing with him, injured men were being brought in to receive attention. At that time, ten were under the care of Surgeon Major Campbell.

Several officers had reported to me in person the seriousness of affairs, and that the men were getting beyond themselves and could not stand the abuse any longer. I went out, and taking in the situation (which really looked very serious, the men having had to take cover in the yard above referred to to get protection from the hurlers of stones which were falling like hail in all directions). I ordered three selected men to fire a volley in the air, over the mill, as shown on blue print as Empire Mill, which is a five storey building. This had the effect of quieting the mob, but only for a few moments, when they began again shouting and pelting stones. I repeated the same performance in about one minute immediately after which I had the assembly sounded, when the men fell in and we charged the mob out of the yard and down Dufferin road, they dispersing in all directions till we reached the bridge where the bulk of them had proceeded, where we held them at bay until about 11 o'clock.

Immediately after the above charge, and I got control of the situation, I returned to headquarters and reported to Mr. Recorder Papineau what I had done, for which he was very thankful. At the same time I telephoned to Montreal for reinforcements,

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asking for at least 200 extra men. This, in my opinion, was most necessary, for I felt, and indeed everybody was of the same opinion, that we were likely to be detained for several days in Valleyfield, and I felt it absolutely necessary for me to have a stronger force at my disposal to be able to do the extended work which might be continued several days.

We had no further trouble that evening. At the hour of 11 o'clock, as above referred to, the crowd began to disperse, and at midnight everything was in quietness, and I got possession of the bridge and kept a patrol on it all night.

About 2 a.m. on Friday, detachments of the second regiment Canadian Artillery, Victoria Rifle and Royal Scots, arrived by special train under command of Lt. Col. Hamilton; also in conversation the same evening over the telephone with Col. Labelle, who was the senior officer in Montreal, I thought it advisable that some of the 65th. Regiment should be sent out, as the effect of French Canadian Militiamen I thought would have a quieting effect in the town. Unfortunately they were unable to come with the first detachment, nor with the detachments above referred to, but arrived the following evening about midnight, and their presence as I had anticipated had the desired effect.

On Friday morning at 5.30, which is the hour at which the employees enter the mill, I thought it advisable to have a strong detachment patrol both bridge and Dufferin road, to prevent any gathering which might possibly have taken place. All the employees, with the exception of 400 went into work at the usual hour, 6 o'clock. At 10 o'clock on the same morning, about 500 left work for reasons known only to themselves, and at dinner hour all left, and did not return in the afternoon. The effect of this was, and we were given to understand, and in fact from the appearance of things generally, that we had to look forward to a repetition of the previous night's struggle. Indeed, from the most reliable sources, I gathered through the day Friday, that extensive preparations in the matter of rifles being procured and bullets being manufactured, that we were to look out for more trouble that evening. I was also informed that it was the intention of the mob to get possession of a building in which the Montreal Cotton Mills Company had about two tons of dynamite stored, which is situated on a very isolated spot, and shown on attached blue print as dynamite building. This was to be blown up as well as other explosives which were to be used against us that evening.

It was also rumored that they were going to try to get possession of the electric light station, which is also shown on blue print adjacent to the bridge, and referred to as Buntin's property.

The only trouble we had during the day of Friday was the stopping by the mob of the steam dredge, which had been reported so to me in person by Mr. McDonald, contractor in charge of the construction work. On receiving above information, I dispatched a detachment to disperse the mob, which they did without having to use force. The balance of the day passed without anything of importance happening, and with the increased force at my disposal I felt quite equal to any emergency which might develop on that evening.

I might say that during the day, Friday, one Captain O'Sullivan, commanding No. 4 Company, 64th. Regiment, had been threatened, and feared that the mob would attack his house and get possession of government arms and ammunition in his charge. I therefore took the precaution to have them also brought into our lines.

I might here say that on leaving Valleyfield we notified the above named officers where the rifles and ammunition were stored, and they could remove them at their convenience, which was satisfactory to them.

As before stated, the day passed quietly with the exception of the above referred to incidents, the usual Barrack Square routine being performed.

Towards the evening we strengthened all our positions, particularly the one which controlled the bridge and electric light station, as also the dynamite building, and to do this effectually and to keep up a strong patrol on all the different roads and properties of the mill I had to employ nearly all my force, which at this time numbered about 300.

I felt that it was necessary, and so arranged that the force under my command should be messes within our own quarters, and by noon on Friday I perfected arrange-

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ments for the carrying out of same in the building shown as the skating rink on blue print, and we were able to satisfactorily feed at two sittings the whole detachment. This arrangement enabled me to keep the whole of my force within the lines of the Montreal Cotton Mills Company's property, and I billeted the different detachments in buildings shown on the blue print as warehouse and box factory.

Friday evening passed without any of the trouble of the previous evening, but the mob continued to loiter through the streets of the town, but did not attempt to interfere with any of our detachments during the performance of their duties.

I was glad to have a detachment to the number of about 50 under command of Captain Lilley, D.Y. R.C.H., sent to me, and I cannot too strongly refer to the valuable services rendered by them during their stay.

I was present with you at a peace conference which was held at Mr. Leacey's house, on Friday afternoon, when negotiations were trying to be effected between the mill authorities and the strikers, and at the time that a letter was addressed to me and signed by ten aldermen of the town, two of whom had signed the requisition calling out the militia, in which letter they asked me to withdraw the troops as peace and quietude had been restored. The answer to same was made by yourself, and in which I thoroughly concurred, being of the opinion, and from personal observations that peace and harmony had not been restored; the fact of the mill hands not returning to their work on Friday was sufficient proof of the same.

I proceeded with you in person, also being accompanied by Major Stuart and Lt. Simpson, to the Town Hall, where we were told by the chief of police, who had delivered the above referred to letter, that the aldermen were in session. We there learned, and were told, that the above referred to officials were in sympathy with the strikers, and that if we did not retire all our patrols, there would be serious trouble again that Friday night. This matter of retiring troops within our lines was acceded to on the assurance that no appearance of a gathering of any kind would take place during the night, but if we did not do so we might expect further trouble.

You will remember that for the sake of peace you acceded to the wishes of the above referred to corporation, and after a conference which lasted from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m., the troops were retired within the lines and property shown as the headquarters on blue print, and that arrangement as guaranteed by the members of the council was carried out, and no gathering of any kind took place afterward that we could detect during the night.

I might here mention that the mayor of the town had to leave Valleyfield on the evening of Thursday, October 25, for fear of being mobbed. In fact, the mob went to his house for that purpose, and he had to escape by a rear entrance and took a train to Montreal, only returning on Friday afternoon, on same train as yourself.

I might also mention that during the trouble of Thursday night, and again on Friday morning, we arrested seven of the rioters supposed to be ringleaders, one who had been caught in the act of throwing stones, and one who had interfered with a picket of the Victoria Rifles during the performance of their duties, and in fact struck one of the sergeants with his fist. These men were detained in our quarters as prisoners and were handed over to the authorities on Monday night.

Saturday morning, 27th, passed off quietly. On Saturday afternoon half of the infantry were relieved from further duty, and returned to Montreal. Saturday night, stones were thrown at a sentry, and an attempt was made to cut electric wires near the Hussars Horse quarters. This was the only incident that occurred during Saturday night.

On Sunday, church parades were held by the Roman Catholics and Protestants under command of Col. Labelle and Major Carson. Sunday passed off quietly, we continuing to keep the whole of our force within the lines referred to as our headquarters, and on Monday all the mill hands having returned to work, and there being no further cause for suspicion of a return of the trouble, arrangements were made with the railway company for the remainder of the troops' withdrawal to Montreal.

The Infantry, numbering about 200, left by special train, at 1.30, the Cavalry remaining over night in consequence of the railway people not being able to supply cars to transport the horses.

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Herewith attached you will also find reports of Surgeon Major Campbell of the casualties which took place on Thursday evening.

The whole respectfully submitted,

E. B. IBBOTSON, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding R.S. of C.

HEADQUARTERS OF MILITIA DISTRICT No. 5.
MONTREAL, October 25, 1900.

Orders by Lieut. Col. A. Roy, A.D., O.C.M.D. No. 5.

1. In consequence of a requisition issued by the Mayor of the Town of Valleyfield, Que., with the co-operation of two J. P's., signed at Valleyfield on October 24, calling upon troops to suppress some trouble in connection with the Montreal Cotton Company at Valleyfield, the following detachment is called out for this service.

2. Two companies of the 5th Royal Scots of Canada, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson, with necessary staff, will proceed by special train from Bonaventure Station at 2 p.m. to-day.

3. A supply of ball ammunition to the extent of 40 rounds per man will be brought by the troops, the distribution of which is left to the discretion of the Commanding Officer.

4. The officer commanding will send a report daily to the D.O.C.

A. ROY, Lieut.-Col.
A.D., O.C.M.D. No. 5.

MONTREAL, December 1, 1900.

From Surgeon Major ROLLO CAMPBELL,
'Royal Scots of Canada'.

To Lieut. Col. IBBOTSON,
Commanding 'Royal Scots of Canada'.

I have the honour to report according to Militia Regulations and Orders, Part III, Para. 311, that the following casualties occurred during the period the men under your command were on duty during the riots at Valleyfield, Que., October 25, 1900.

Colbourn Millar, (Co. 1) scalp wound (not serious); *Stuart Simpson, (Co. 1) wound over eye (severe); *Daniel McCuaig, (Co. 2) confused wound of face (severe); Wm. Wilson, (Co. 2) contusion on neck (slight); *Samuel John Tuck, (Co. 2) severe sprain of elbow and contusion of scalp; Ernest Simpson, (Co. 3) wound of ear (slight); Lorne Clarke, (Co. 5) contusion of shoulder; Fred Wm. Flood, (Co. 5) scalp wound (slight); *George Wm. Foster, (Co. 6) contused wound of face (severe) and scalp.

Those men marked by an asterisk were returned (as being unfit for duty) to Montreal on the morning of October 26, and had their wounds redressed at the Montreal General Hospital. The remainder were returned as 'fit' for duty on the morning of October 26.

ROLLO CAMPBELL, M.D.,
Surgeon Major, 'Royal Scots of Canada'.

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EXHIBIT 'C.'

MONTREAL, November 13, 1900.

From Lt.-Col. A. E. LABELLE,
Commanding 65th Regiment,

To the District Officer Commanding No. 5
Military District, Montreal.

I have the honour to make you the following report of my connection in the sending of troops in aid of civil power to Valleyfield, Que., on October 25 and 26 last.

On October 25, a message was received at my house from the brigade office, that troops sent to Valleyfield required assistance. As I was at the time senior officer at Montreal (you having left on the same evening for St. Johns, and Lieut.-Col. Cole being absent), I immediately proceeded to the brigade office, where a message from Lt.-Col. Ibbotson, then in command of the troops at Valleyfield, was handed over to me. I then spoke by telephone to Lt.-Col. Ibbotson and got his report, that his troops had been attacked by the strikers and nine (9) men wounded, and he required immediate assistance of at least two hundred (200) more troops. I then inquired what troops were ready to proceed at once, and found that only the following corps of the Montreal militia happened to have men on parade in their respective armouries that evening:—

2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery,
5th Scots,
3rd Victoria Rifles,
No. 3 Bearer Company.

I reported that to you by telephone, and you instructed me to send by special train any troops available up to the above number. I then ordered the above four detachments to proceed to Valleyfield. The troops left the drill shed, about two hundred (200) in all, under command of Lt.-Col. Hamilton, 3rd V.R.C., at 1 a.m., and entrained on arrival at Bonaventure depot.

In accordance with your instructions, I asked Lt.-Col. Maclean, commanding D. of Y.R.C. Hussars, to have as many men and horses as possible in readiness to leave if they should be required next morning.

All the above facts were reported to you verbally on the morning of the 26th.

On the same day (26th) at 12 noon, I received instructions from you to hold myself in readiness to proceed, with as many of my regiment as could be notified at once, to Valleyfield if required.

At 4 p.m. I received your orders to leave at once, and left at 5 p.m., the drill shed with a detachment of one hundred (100) men from the 65th Regiment and 2nd R.C.A. and 5th R.S.

We were delayed very much at Bonaventure depot, train did not leave till 6.30 p.m. and arrived at Valleyfield at 8.30 p.m. In accordance with your instructions, the men had supper in two detachments at the Queen's hotel in Valleyfield, and proceeded afterwards to the Montreal Cotton Company's mill, by train, when I reported myself to you.

A. E. LABELLE, Lt.-Col.,
Com. 65th Rifles.

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EXHIBIT 'D.'

October 26, 1900.

To District Officer Commanding
No. 5 Military District.

The troops which are in Valleyfield coming from Montreal up to 4 p.m. this day being insufficient to maintain order and further intended disturbances in the said town, it is requested that more troops be ordered to proceed here at once, the number of troops being left to your discretion.

R. B. STANSTEAD, Director M.C.C.,
For Montreal Cotton Company.

I hereby concur in the above.
A. LANGEVIN, Mayor.

EXHIBIT 'E.'

VALLEYFIELD, October 26, 1900.

To Colonel Ibbotson,
Commanding Officer of the Militia,
Now stationed in Valleyfield by requisition.

Whereas, peace and order is now restored, and it is not expedient that you and your men should be kept on duty any longer ;

We, the undersigned Justices of the Peace of this town, do hereby require you to withdraw your force under your command forthwith.

T. BELANGER,
M. LAVOIE,
V. SEGUIN,
URGEL ST. ONGE,
D. LEBOEUF,
ALEX. BARRETTE,
A. D. DANIS,

Councillors, ex-officio Justices of the Peace.

EXHIBIT 'F.'

VALLEYFIELD, October 26, 1900.

H. Belanger, Esq., and other Justices of the Peace.

In answer to yours of to-day's date, addressed to Colonel Ibbotson, I have to say, as the Military are here for the protection of life and property, and, as ten men were wounded last night by an unwarranted attack, and threats are freely made of a further attack to-night, I am convinced that peace and order is not restored.

Thus, I must decline at the present time to withdraw the military.

So soon as I am satisfied that peace and order has been restored, the military will be withdrawn, but not until then.

A. ROY, Lt.-Colonel,
Commanding Troops at Valleyfield.

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EXHIBIT 'G.'

VALLEYFIELD, P.Q., October 30, 1900.

Lieut.-Colonel Roy, D.O.C.

I am in receipt of a letter this morning from the Montreal Cotton Company, informing me that the mill employees have now returned peaceably to work, and therefore, in my opinion, you may now withdraw the military, with the exception of a few men for police duty, which I think it would be advisable to keep for a day or so.

A. LANGEVIN,
Mayor of Valleyfield.

EXHIBIT 'H.'

VALLEYFIELD STATION, October 30, 1900.

Lieut.-Colonel Roy, Valleyfield.

I regret I am unable to have necessary cars to transport back cavalry before to-morrow, as same was not ordered in time, but will have everything ready for to-morrow.

J. J. SWANSTON,
Agent C. A. Ry.

EXHIBIT 'I.'

N. D No. 5, HEADQUARTERS, MONTREAL.

Statement of Expenditure, Riot at Valleyfield, October 25-31, 1900.

Pay to troops, as per pay lists.....	\$2,198 01
Subsistence, as per Mr. Roland Hill's account.....	1,400 50
Transport by G.T.R. to Valleyfield.....	422 20
Transport by C.A.R. from Valleyfield.....	422 20
	<hr/>
	\$4,442 91

Certified correct,

A. ROY, Lt.-Col,
Ac. D.O.C., No. 5.

EXHIBIT 'J.'

DETAIL of Troops from M. D. No. 5, called out in aid of Civil Power—Riot at Valleyfield, October 25 to 31, 1900.

Corps.	October 25.			October 26.			October 27.			October 28.			October 29.			October 30.			October 31.			Pay.			Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Pay.	Field Allowance	cts.	\$				
Brigade Staff.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 70	8 10	cts.	\$	54 80
D. of Y. R. C. H. ....	...	...	...	5	47	50	5	47	50	5	47	50	5	47	50	5	47	50	5	499 50	18 60	cts.	\$	518 10
2nd Regt. C. A.	3	28	...	3	35	...	3	35	...	3	35	...	3	35	...	3	35	...	...	79 90	8 22	cts.	\$	88 12
3rd Regt. V. R. (1) ..	7	37	...	6	37	...	6	37	...	6	37	...	6	37	...	6	37	...	...	118 83	33 98	cts.	\$	317 07
" (2) ..	5	36	...	5	36	...	5	36	...	5	36	...	5	36	...	5	36	...	...	164 26	...	cts.	\$...	
5th Regt. R. Scots. .	6	6	4	6	6	4	6	6	4	5	6	4	5	6	4	4	4	4	...	165 33	65 04	cts.	\$	703 04		
" (1) ..	5	72	...	5	72	...	5	72	...	5	72	...	5	72	...	5	72	...	...	174 97	...	cts.	\$...	
" (2) ..	6	91	...	6	91	...	6	91	...	6	91	...	6	91	...	6	91	...	...	297 70	...	cts.	\$...	
65th Regt. M. R. R. .	1	...	...	12	4	...	11	4	...	11	4	...	11	4	...	11	4	...	...	170 83	44 39	cts.	\$	405 07
"	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	67	...	...	66	...	...	66	...	...	63	...	...	189 85	...	cts.	\$...	
No. 3 Bearer Co.	2	20	...	3	21	...	2	12	...	2	12	...	2	12	...	2	12	...	...	100 85	10 96	cts.	\$	111 81
	35	290	4	54	416	54	55	416	54	40	263	54	39	262	54	36	255	54	5	47	50	2,008 72	189 29	cts.	\$	2,198 01

The above is a correct statement.

A. ROY, Lieut.-Col., Act. D.O.C. No. 5. & 6.

December 31, 1900.